the Senators, as very dangerous, and they have therefore advised the First Consul to exclude for the future, as much as possible, Generals from being Members of the Senate. The Tribunes on the contrary, jealous of the power and pay of the Senators, court the disaffected, and with the legislative corps desire in their body as many Generals as possible; and it is believed, that these two Constitutional Corps will, at any future vacancy of the chief Magistrate of the Republic, join the faction of the Generals to exclude all Bonapartes from their future pretensions.

"Even among his brothers Napoleon Bonaparte looks upon Joseph as his only friend, as Lucien is his avowed opposer, and Louis is led entirely by him. As to Jerome, he is in complete disgrace with all his sisters and brothers, for having married a woman who has English blood in her veins. Gen. Duroc is yet the first consul's friend, though he envies Murat his place of governor, and Talleyrand his place of minister; a place to which he had promised to succeed, should Talleyrand resign or die.

"Several thousand works and pamphlets have been printed, and, with large sums, distributed in the armies among the officers and soldiers, and great presents are preparing for the day of coronation."

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, August 8.

NEW-YORK, *August* 3.

We are informed, from an official source, that the Jury of inquest, summoned by the Coroner to examine into the circumstances of the untimely death of the illustrious HAMILTON, have agreed to the following verdict:

That *Aaron Burr Esq.* Vice President of the United States, was *guilty* of the MURDER of ALEXANDER HAMILTON—and that William P. Van Ness, Esq. Attorney at law, and Nathaniel Pendleton, Esq. Counsellor at law, were accessaries.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to his friend in this city, dated Aug. 3,

"Mr. Burr was attacked the day before yesterday, with a hydrocephalus* and is now lying extremely ill in the neighbourhood of this city."

*A dropsy in the head.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of Old Park, near Belfast, dated March 25, 1804, to his friend in Newburg, received by the William and Jane arrived at New-York.

"There are now in Ireland 80 000 yeomen, 50,000 regulars, and 23 000 militia, making in the whole 153,000 troops who for the most part, do not care how soon they change masters. for no tyrant can make them worse off.—They dare not speak—they must not work, and it is most probable that they must soon cease to eat, as provisions are getting very dear."

From the great importation of dollars into England from the North, and from Lisbon, as well from the United States, we are told they have fallen to four shillings and eight pence sterling each, or to about three and a half per cent of their real value. Coffee and sugar supported high prices.

The English government have lately laid a new duty of 12 1 2 per cent. on the duties of all goods imported into England, cotton, wine and teas excepted. Having exempted the two last named articles from the additional duties it may be supposed with a view to *favor the rich*, and cotton, to benefit their manufactories. A very heavy dock duty has also been imposed in Liverpool, on all ships entering that port and as usual, no doubt American vessels are to pay double.—*Phil. pap.*

Abbe Sicard, the humane instructor of the deaf and dumb, at Paris has lately been presented with two beautiful diamond rings of great value by the emperor of Russia.

Consumption of Sugar in England.

By return made to the House of Commons, it appears that the quantity of raw sugar, imported in the year 1803, was 3,164,230 cwt. of which, 1,689,269 cwt. was exported in a raw and refined state, making the consumption amount to 1,583,960 cwt. the whole paying a duty of 3,133,282l. 3s. 4d. or about 16,000,000 dollars.

The king of Denmark has made an addition to the sum destined for the purchase of new works for the great royal library, of 1500 dollars, so that the sum now annually devoted to this purpose is 4500 dollars.

The new Emperor of the Gauls, it is said, is to reside in the ancient Royal Residence at Versailles, for the fitting up of which 40,000,000 livres have been issued from the French Treasury. Three hundred chimney pieces and stoves, of the most modern and elegant structure, are stated to have been ordered for this purpose at Paris. The admirable machine of Marly which supplies Versailles with water, has also been ordered to be repaired.

The superb collection of pictures belonging to Lucien Bonaparte, is conveying to Italy from Paris. He has purchased the palace Justiana, at Rome, with its fine cabinet for 200,000 scudi.

MEDALS OFFERED.

At the 4th meeting of the American Company of Booksellers, held at New-York, June 18th, 1804—the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the premiums to be offered for the present year shall be a gold medal of the value 50 dolls. for the best specimen of printing, not less than 300 pages, executed on American paper, and with American ink, and the addition of which such specimen is a part, to consist of not less than 500 copies all executed in the same style. A gold medal of 20 dollars for the second best specimen of the like printing, of not less than 150 pages and the edition to consist of not less than 300 copies, all executed in the like style. A gold medal of the like value for the best sample of American printing paper, the quantity to be not less than 50 reams, of which the sample is a part. A gold medal of the value of 25 dollars for the best specimen of American binding executed with American leather, to be exhibited on a book of American printing, of not less than 300 pages. And a gold medal of the like value for the best sample of American printing ink, to be exhibited in a printed volume of not less than 300 pages, and the quantity of which such sample is a part to consist of not less than 500 wt.

MATTHEW CAREY, *President.*

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The following is a rough calculation of of the increase of capital in the United States for the year 1804.

Increase of population 300,000, for whom 50,000 houses will be required at 50 dolls. each.	2,500,000
Five acres of land for each family cleared, estimated for fencing, &c.	1,250,000
The value of adjoining land raised, say 95 acres to each family half a dollar,	4,750,000
Increase of cattle, stock, &c. at 30 dollars to each family,	1,500,000
	11,000,000
The new houses, wharves, mills, ships, warehouses and stock of the cleared lands, six millions of citizens in the United States, if calculated at 30 dollars only for each family will, amount to	36,000,000
The encreased capital created by exports of 51 millions in returns of worked iron, copper, &c. may be estimated at	5,000,000
The rise in the value of land and lots improved by the six million of inhabitants estimated at	10,000,000
Total increase per annum, - - -	72,000,000

[Now that the warm weather is come, and diseases originating from this cause likely to obtain, every observation tending to instruct with regard to the means of preserving health deserves consideration.—The following remarks of count Rumford are therefore worthy of attention.]

(*New-York Daily Advertiser.*)

It is well known that woollen clothes, such as flannels, &c. worn next the skin, greatly promote insensible perspirations. May not this arise principally from the strong attraction which subsists between wool and the watry vapour which is continually issuing from the human body? That it does not depend entirely upon the warmth of that covering is evident; for the same degree of warmth, produced by wearing more clothing of a different kind, does not produce the same effect.

The perspiration of the human body being absorbed by a covering of flannel, it is immediately distributed through the whole thickness of that substance, and by that means exposed by a very large surface to the atmosphere; and the loss of this watery vapour, which the flannel sustains on the one side by evaporation, being immediately restored from the other in consequence of the strong attraction between the flannel and this vapour, the pores of the skin are disincumbered, and they are continually surrounded by a dry, warm, and salubrious atmosphere.

I am astonished that the custom of wearing flannel next to the skin should not have prevailed more universally. I am confident it would prevent a multitude of diseases; and I know of no greater luxury than the comfortable sensation which arises from wearing it, especially after one is a little accustomed to it.

It is a mistaken notion, that it is too warm a clothing for summer. I have worn it in the hottest climates, and in all seasons of the year, and never found the least inconvenience from it. It is the warm bath of a perspiration confined by a linen shirt wet with sweat, which renders the summer heats of the tropical climates so insupportable; but flannel promotes perspiration, and favors its evaporation; and evaporation, as is well known, produces positive cold.

I first began to wear flannel, not from any knowledge which I had of its properties, but merely upon the recommendation of a very able physician [Sir Richard Jebb;] and when I began the experiments, of which I have given an account, I little thought of discovering the physical cause of the good effects which I had experienced from it; nor had I the most distant idea of mentioning the circumstance. I shall be happy, however, if what I have said or done upon the subject should induce others to make a trial of what I have so long experienced with the greatest advantage, and which I am confident they will find to contribute greatly to health, and consequently to all other comforts and enjoyments of life.

I shall then think these experiments, trifling as they may appear, by far the most fortunate, and the most important ones I have ever made.

VERY INTERESTING TO MERCHANTS.

We have been favoured, by a distinguished merchant of this city, with a perusal of several recent letters from Paris. From one dated the 9th May, we extract the following remarks upon the subject of American claims; a subject which, either for the want of talents in those intrusted with the management of it, or from some worse cause, seems daily to become more intricate and embarrassed.

U. S. Gaz.

"As yet nothing is done, The difference betwen the Commissioners and our minister still continues. They think they are not accountable to him nor to any person, and of course refuse to explain, and until the cases they have rejected are finally decided upon, all is at a stand and will remain so. We therefore, yesterday petitioned the minister to obtain all the information on the rejected cases, and that he would take the proper and necessary measures, with the French government to have them finally settied, that certificates should be issued on all the liquidated claims; and that he would, for such certificates issue bills for an account for such part as could not (in case the 20 millions should not be sufficient to pay all, and a *per rata* should be adopted) injure any one.

"The delay has augmented the debt full a million of livres; and it is very probable this government will make it a question who shall pay it. However right the commissioners may be, they and Mr. Skipwith refusing to consult or communictae with our minister since his appointing them is certainly unjustifiable. A friendly communication wold have kept all right and in good humour; I think I may add, would have procured payments long since.—A great many persons whose claims are rejected, complain bitterly of the commissioners refusing to communicate with them for the purpose of explaining the business, or to give them any reasons why their claims are rejected. The apartment where they examine the papers and deliberate, is declared to be private, and no person is admitted; and that even in the antichamber, they never see more than one of the gentlemen; and that one declines to explain. This conduct occasions general discontent.—The commissioners in England admit every one, and explain freely. It appears to me that the only questions for the commissioners to decide are: Is A. B. a citizen of the United States? Was the debt contracted before September 1800? Is it of a nature to be excluded by any preceding article? All the papers are at their command.—The reporters give them attested copies and translations so that there can be no difficulty in determining; and notwithstanding this, the conjectural note is not yet gone through; and until it is settled no other accounts will be examined. Besides the embargo business which I hear will soon be finished, several accounts lie over for want of proof; now to delay others on that account appears to be absfard. Twelve months may pass and that proof may not arrive, and twelve months only are allowed for settling all the claims. Another matter you will think very strange; many claims are admitted by our commissioners which are afterwards rejected by the French board; the documents being taken from the French bureau before they had been examined there. From what I am able to judge of this business, it will not be finally settled twelve months hence; and God knows whether any bills will be issued before, unless indeed the president has given full instructions to Mr. Livingston: for I am satisfied that the minister will not act unless he is fully instructed. He leaves Paris the 12th and goes by way of Dieppe to London; so that you may calculate on two months in which nothing can be done.

The manner in which this business is conducted gives no favourable idea of our character either to the government or individuals; and will force many to accept thirty per cent on their claims, to obtain money for their present support.

(By Authority.)

AN ACT

To establish Fire Wards and Fire Companies.

Sec. 1. *BE it enacted by the First and Second chambers of the City Council of Washington*, That for the purposes of this act the city be divided into wards as follows: all that part which lies west of sixteenth street west, shall constitute the first ward. The second shall be bounded on the west by sixteenth street west, on the south by south G street until it intersect west third street, and by said street from such intersection to the northern extremity thereof. The third ward shall consist of all that part of the city which lies southward of south G. street. The fourth ward shall consist of all the remaining part of the city.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Mayor to appoint previously to the first day of August next, one citizen residing in each ward aforesaid, who shall as soon as may be thereafter call a meeting of the citizens residing therein. The citizens thus convened shall organise themselves into fire companies which shall pass such rules for their government as they may see fit. Each company shall annually elect one of its members who, with the four citizens appointed by the Mayor as aforesaid, shall be denominated Fire Directors and shall constitute a board of general superintendance. They shall make the necessary rules for their own government, and shall meet at least once in every three months, in the first instance at such time and place as the Mayor may prescribe, and afterwards, on their own adjournments, shall provide for the safe keeping of the Fire property of the corporation, shall disburse all monies entrusted to them which shall be deposited in the hands of the city Treasurer and paid by orders drawn by them on him, and shall recommend from time to time to the ward companies such rules and measures as they shall think proper. The foregoing appointment of five directors by the Mayor shall be for one year at the expiration of which and of every ensuing year a new appointment shall be made.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the directors to make a general report of their proceedings to the Council during the months of June in every year.

SAMUEL H. SMITH,
President of the first chamber of the city council of Washington.
NICHOLAS KING *President of the second chamber of the city council of Washington.*
Approved, July 24th, 1804.
ROBERT BRENT, Mayor.
Test THOMAS HERTY, Reg.

APPOINTMENTS

By the Mayor of four directors pursuant to the foregoing act.

THOMAS H. GILLIS,	First ward.
JAMES HOBAN,	2nd ward.
NICHOLAS VOSS,	3rd ward.
GRIFFITH COOMBES,	4th ward.

AN ACT

Making an appropriation for the erection and repair of pumps in the streets.

BE it enacted by the First and Second Chambers of the City Council of Washington, That the sum of four hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of sinking wells and erecting and repairing pumps in the streets under the direction of the Mayor.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That the Mayor be empowered to establish such regulations respecting the sinking of wells and erection of pumps, and require previous thereto such individual contributions as he may see fit provided that the amount of such contributions shall not be less than one half of the whole sum required.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted*, That the further sum of seventy-two dollars four cents be appropriated for the satisfaction of expences already incurred in the repair of pumps and wells.

SAMUEL H. SMITH,
President of the first chamber of the city council of Washington.
NICHOLAS KING,
President of the second chamber of the city council of Washington.
Approved, July 24th, 1804.
ROBERT BRENT, Mayor.
Test THOMAS HERTY, Reg.

District of Columbia, Circuit court for the County of Washington, August 7, 1804.

ON the report of Charles A Bevett of the sale made by him as trustee of the property decreed to be sold in the suit of Ninian Magruder against Ann Seyle and others, defendants in chancery.

It is ordered that the sale be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the twenty fifth day of August inst. Provided a copy of this order be inserted at least three times prior to that day in each of the papers in which the sale was advertised. The report states that the said property was purchased by Daniel Reintzel at the sum of twenty four hundred and fifty dollars.

URIAH FORREST Clk.

August 7—3t

THOMAS M'EUEN, THOMAS HALE & WILLIAM DAVIDSON, who heretofore, have transacted business under the firm of *Thomas M'Euen & Co.* will in future use that of *M'Euen, Hale & Davidson.*

Philadelphia, Feb. 1—tw&ugtf

(BY AUTHORITY.)

Scheme of a Lottery.

To build an Academy in the city of Richmond.

				Dollars.
1 Prize—last drawn ticket, having a blank to its number,				20,000
1 do.				10,000
1 do.				5,000
5 do.	of	1,000	make	5,000
6 do.	—	500	—	3,000
10 do.	—	200	—	2,000
20 do.	—	100	—	2,000
100 do.	—	50	—	5,000
250 do.	—	30	—	7,500
420 do.	—	25	—	10,500
1,500 do.	—	20	—	30,000
3,000 do.	—	15	—	45,000
1 first drawn ticket after 1,000 having a blank to its number,				250
1 do	after	2,000	do.	250
1 do.	do.	3,000	do.	250
1 do.	do.	4,000	do.	250
1 do.	do.	5,000	do.	500
1 do.	do.	6,000	do.	500
1 do.	do.	8,000	do.	500
1 do.	do.	10,000	do.	500
1 do.	do.	12,000	do.	500
1 do.	do.	13,000	do.	500
1 do.	do.	14,000	do.	1,000
5,325 prizes,				150,000
9,675 blanks, not two to a prize.				
15,000 tickets at 10 dollars each,				150,000

N. B. Prizes subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

This lottery has been authorised by the legislature of Virginia, for the laudable purpose of erecting a seminary of learning in or near the metropolis of this state. With this view, it is contemplated to raise 20,000 dolls. and 2,500 dolls. in addition, for defraying the expences attendant on drawing the lottery. Citizens of the first respectability have been selected as trustees, and they have pledged themselves to use their utmost exertions to carry it into effect. The scheme has the advantage of giving to each adventurer, a chance for some very large prizes, whilst the proportion of prizes to blanks, is so great, as to invite the friends of the intended institution to partake in the lottery, with very little risque of their becoming losers. The treasurer of the state is to be appointed to receive the money for the tickets as they are sold, and to pay the amount of the prizes to the fortunate adventurers. It is believed that the above considerations will induce a rapid sale of tickets, and the drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number shall be sold to authorise it——which it is believed will be on the second Monday in December next.

Richmond, March 2—tf

☞ Tickets to be had of Robert Pollard Esq. John Brockenbrough, jun, Wm. Price (Reg.) Samuel Pleasants, jun. and William Prichard.

Ten Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber living in Calvert County on the 19th inst. a negro lad named WILL, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high of a yellowish complection a sensible and artful villain; had on and took with him sundry clothes unknown—I expect he will endeavor to get to Annapolis, Baltimore or George Town, at which latter place he has a father living. Any person apprehending said negro so that I get him again shall receive the above reward if out of the county, but if in the county 10 dollars and all reasonable expences paid by

JAMES HEIGHE.

August 3—6w

COLUMBIAN LIBRARY.

AN Appendix to the Catalogue is this day published and may be had at the Library Room. In the course of the last year, the Directors have been incorporated by an act of Congress, and above 250 vols. have been added to the books, making in the whole upwards of 800 vols. New Shares may be had on application to the Librarian—Books are let out on hire to those who are not shareholders, and are to be taken out and returned on the afternoons of Wednesdays and Saturdays.

George Town, June 5—